

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

MAKING NEWSPAPERS.

WORK BEGINS IN EARNEST AT O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

And from That Time Till the Hour of
Going to Press the Next Morning Every-
thing Is Hurried Through at a Very
Great Rate.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Oct 1.—At 1 o'clock in the afternoon newspaper making begins in earnest. At this hour the editor in chief and the managing editor come in and hold a short consultation. Then the editor in chief receives calls from his assistants, and they talk over the subjects about which editorials are to be written for the paper of the following morning. The chief editor has three or four writers under him, including a witty paragrapher, and this staff prepares a page of matter each day. The editor in chief, the reader, should understand, while directing the general policy of the paper, has little to do with details and the actual management. All that is left to the managing editor, the particular charge of the editor in chief being the editorial copy.

The managing editor now consults with his assistants. His immediate assistant, who has been at work since 8 o'clock, tells him what is going on in the country, and the evening papers begin to come in with their early editions. Telegraphic instructions go to various correspondents, and arrangements are special and important to get news to give the representatives of the press in New York and Washington. The most important of all is the work of the city editor. The city editor has been at work for three or four hours, reading all the morning papers and writing up what is called the "assignment book." In this is the day's memory, and all the known events of the day. There are no cases, war in, sensa- and trials, police investigations, if a prominent man is dead, the city or a noted criminal is to arrive in charge of officers, if a particularly interesting case is to come up in the divorce courts—matter which is likely to occur or has already occurred in or about the city—the city editor has to know all about it, must have a "lead" or a "copy," look and just send a telegram to the editor in chief, as the case may be, to report it. The city editor tells the managing editor what he thinks is going to be "the news of the day." That is something that every editor stops and says in soft almost broken, "What will be the best thing in the papers tomorrow, the thing that people do the most talking and thinking about?" For that is the thing he wants to get down on the thing he writes to put in the paper, and have some pictures made of it. It is a thing that will bear pictures and will put in the paper and ready to take up in formal form. This is the thing that is "news of the day" to the editor, "this is to appear as the first article of the day." The first page of a metropolitan newspaper is like the show window of a draper, for it is there that the best goods, the novelties, the striking things are to be displayed. An editor who does not know how to get his best news on the first page, and who has not paid just attention to what is his best news, might as well quit and go into some other business. He is a failure as an editor. The worst of it is that all plans may be changed in an instant. What at 6 P.M. evening seems to be the big news of the day may be completely overthrown by something which comes in at 10 P.M., and the really great newspaper is one which not only gets all news in shape, but stands ready at any notice, no matter how late the hour, to accommodate it to the new news, and to make the news the best and best. There are papers in Chicago, so I am told, that is which comes in simply put in the corner until column after column is filled, without any sort of effort being made to get the good news from the trivial and to make the paper up in accordance therewith.

The city editor has under his control twenty or more reporters. Some of them are men who have made reputations as writers and who draw salaries and fees as the city editor himself. The tendency of late is to employ the best writers on the city staff, and the man who can "baste for news," will soon take hold. I am except of any sort whatever, and all about it quickly, catch its spirit and substance and put the raw paper rapidly, graphically and neatly, with keen perception of what is material and what too trivial to mention, making of the whole "a story," that is, a tale of fact which is complete in that it has dramatic action, cause, development, climax, crisis—a story that is short, compact, trustworthy and at the same time possessed of that rare and indescribable quality called readability—such a man is the largest type of journalist. There are not many such, and the few there are, command good wages. Some of them work by space, being paid ten or twelve dollars a column, and in some cases fifteen or twenty, for all they write. The managing editor of the Tribune said to me the other day: "There are two classes of newspaper men who are scarce that it is almost impossible to find them. One is the first class reporter who can write anything, and has at his command a dozen different veins suitable to many sorts of subjects. The other is the man who thinks, I can have five hundred newspaper men to go and do what I tell them to do, but I cannot find one who has ideas of his own. There is a premium out for a reporter with ideas."

Some people suppose that a reporter simply goes out in the town and depends upon the offices of friends who come up to him and "give him news." That is true only in small villages. In cities a reporter won't get a printable item once a month, at that rate. Whatever a man gets in a big city he is generally sent for. He knows what he is after, or he has a certain field to cover and the news comes to him in that way. For instance, one reporter goes into the city hall in the morning and stays in that building all day. It is his business to find out what is going on in the various public offices. Another reporter works in the police court building, another in the criminal courts, and so on. Every policeman in town is a reporter, and but for the police the newswriters would have a sorry time of gathering the news. The police telegraph system was a godsend to the newspapers. If a crime is committed or an accident occurs, there is a mysterious call, a body is found, or a bomb, or an important prisoner is arrested, in any part of the city or suburbs, it is known within a few minutes at police headquarters. The patrolman either reports in person at his station or telephones from a signal box the information of which he has come in possession while on his rounds, and from his station it is

WALTER WELLMAN.

Europe's Chief Tobacco Market.

Amsterdam claims to have become the chief European tobacco market on account of the fine quality of the Sumatra tobacco which is brought there. American cigar manufacturers are said to be specially eager to get this tobacco. Sumatra sent to Holland in 1887 125,000 bales, worth about \$12,000,000, of which \$5,800,000 worth was purchased by American buyers. The Dutch tobacco companies make enormous profits, the dividends of the Deli company having been 100 per cent., and those of the Arundel company 100 per cent., in a recent year.—New York Sun.

Yellow Fever Nurses.

Nearly all the old black "mammies" in New Orleans are expert nurses in yellow fever, and the city is said to owe its low mortality in epidemics to their care.—Chicago Herald.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

DENMARK FARMERS.

THE PEASANTRY DIVIDED INTO FOUR DISTINCT CLASSES.

Feeding and Lodging the Laborers—Home-
stead of the Yeoman Farmer—The Law
of Inheritance—Class Distinctions Con-
cerning Marriage—Keeping Poultry.

The peasantry of Denmark are divided into four distinct classes, namely, the "Gaardmand" (pronounced Gorman), or yeoman farmer who either owns or rents from thirty to eighty-five acres (English); secondly the "Parcellist," who owns or rents from eight to thirty acres, thirdly the "Husband," or cottager, with from one to eight acres, and lastly the "In-
sider," who generally rents his cottage and garden plot, and from this last class it is that the laboring men are principally drawn.

Until marriage the laboring men are fed

and lodged upon the farm where they work, and in one of the buildings just referred to are the dormitories for the "Karle," of which upon such a farm there would be about twelve beside the foreman, there-
too, is the roomy kitchen, and the refectory, where these stalwart hungry youths are fed and particularly well fed, too partaking of no less than five good meals a day. At 6 in the morning their break-
fast is served consisting of huge slices of bread and butter—cut by a machine—with coffee and a small glass of "suppe" or corn brandy on the island of Zealand this early meal is a kind of thick soup made of rye bread and beer with which a salt herring is eaten. At noon dinner which is soup or porridge, followed by meat, or codfish or pork, with vegetables and beer at 4 p.m. bread and butter, cheese, beer, and more soups, and finally, a supper of porridge with milk.

The farm lands are hired by the half
year and the whole system has hitherto
worked to the mutual satisfaction of both
employer and employee. This however, is
readily due to the fact that there exists a
code of hiring laws which provides an easy
settlement of all disputes between master
and man. Every tenant farm or domes-
tic is under laws compelled to keep a book
which is officially registered, and wherein
are written as his or her certificate
of character, each one of which is
necessarily countersigned by the magis-
trate of the district wherein the master
or mistress resides.

The Gaardmand's homestead is substantial, square and thatched the barns, stables etc. are joined to it, forming to-
gether a quadangular farm yard with
the entrance gate facing the dwelling. At
the back is a garden usually of about
three-quarters of an acre, devoted to fruit
vegetables and hops, with a few rose-
and gilly flowers near the house door. A
farmer working from sixty to eighty acres
will have upon his farm two "kates," a
cow and two girls for the dairy, all of
whom are helped in their work by their
master and his family. Generally such a
farmer keeps upon his land fifteen or more
cows, four sheep, four horses and two
goats, for every farmer is a house-
holder, more or less. The poultry is his wife
and children, and forms a highly
important item in his yearly budget.
These farms when owned by the yeomen
are generally speaking mortgaged for
half their value, a fact to be attributed to
instances to the repeal of the law of
primogeniture.

At present the parent is permitted, if he pleases, to leave one-third of his property to his eldest son, a clause in the law of inheritance much appreciated and in general use. As the valuation for probate is extremely low, the eldest son generally
leaves a loan with which to buy out his
brothers and sisters, with their consent
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titled with generous instincts this modi-
fied form of "partage force" does not ap-
pear as yet to produce the jealous feuds
or to work the evil it is known to do in
other countries, though as indeed the
system has not been long in force, it is
perhaps rash to predict that it may effect
no change for the worse during the lapse
of a century. In cases where a loan is
impossible owing to a previous mortgage,
subdivision steps in, and in some instances
has been repeated until the minimum area
has been reached under the new law al-
ready referred to. Necessarily if the
family be numerous, and all elect to re-
tain their share in the land, they sink to
the position of husband and wife, and have
to resort to a trade to eke out their liveli-
hood. Should, however, a younger mem-
ber of the family have had the good luck
to have married the child of a wealthy
Gaardmand with a good dowry, then the
newly married pair proceed to buy a small
farm of about twenty-five acres, and be
come Parcellists.

Class distinctions are clearly marked
and rigidly adhered to among the peas-
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from certain political platforms in the

Midlands that the farm laborer who pos-
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peasantry, however, a race fully as sturdy
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number of those who demand a respectful
salutation from the laborer, whether he
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marriage, a Gaardmand's son marries al-
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When the marriage of a Gaardmand's son
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a grave misalliance, not at all to be en-
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The younger sons of Gaardmand who have
neither the prospect of a good inheritance nor of a good "match,"

usually learn a village trade, such as
that of weaver or blacksmith, those

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ened may become village schoolmasters

and village "vets," and sometimes, if they
have a preference for horseflesh, they may

take the post of coachman at the Her-
mann's, though it is rare for the yeoman

class to enter domestic service. Those

who do so, those who take to a trade,
lose caste, and may freely choose their

wives from the Husband's daughters,

but not so the veterinary, or schoolmas-

ter, for whom it would be unpardonable

Fowls are kept invariably

They help to pay the rent, and often more besides.

Upon the highway one meets the tiny
child of 4 or 5, fair-haired and blue-eyed,

her mother in miniature as regards

dress, from the close fitting cap and large

apron to the little sabots peeping out

under the long, full petticoats. She

is armed with a whip, and is there alone

to guard the flock of poultry searching

for a meal by the wayside, and which,

ever living on terms of close intimacy

with the family, are well conducted birds,

easily amenable to discipline. In winter

they are stowed away in all sorts of

places, in the loft, or more often in

latches. For night Review.

NOW IN LINE

FOR HARRISON, MORTON AND PRO- TECTION TO OUR INDUSTRIES.

Rev. E. B. Lewis, formerly a Leading Pro-
hibitionist, Renounces the Third Party
and Endorses Himself Under the Repub-
lican Banner.

A brief interview recently published in
the papers with Rev. E. B. Lewis, editor
of the Plain Talk, of New Holland, O.,
has stirred up the Prohibitionists to
something like fury, and Mr. Lewis is
receiving a good deal of attention, please-
ant and unpleasant. Mr. Lewis is a
preacher for the Christians or Disciples
of Christ—the church that Garfield be-
longed to. He has been prominent in
temperance work for several years. He
is a past grand counselor of the I. O. G.
T., and has lectured far and near in the
interests of that order. Besides being
last year a member of the state central
committee of the Prohibition party, he
has been secretary of two state Prohibition
conventions, and was a delegate to the
National convention which nominated
St. John.

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THE CHURCHES OF CHICAGO.

THE CITY OF CHURCHES NOW BEHIND THE WINDY CITY.

How Grand Opera is Sung in the Chorus
—The Brotherhood of St. An-
drew and its Advantages.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—What a contrast there is in the church music of the day to that of a few years back. Creeds and forms of worship have changed greatly in many of the Protestant denominations, but the music has been revolutionized. In the Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Unitarian and Universalist churches particularly, it is most noticeable. Only a few Sundays ago I heard a quartette choir in a Universalist church sing an anthem to the celebrated quartette from "Rigoletto," and Te Deums and Jubilates are sung in all the churches where there are good choirs. Quartette choirs seem to be the most popular among the "swell" Protestant churches. The ordinary hymn tunes in the Presbyterian and Methodist hymnals are not the style of music high salaried choirs like best; they prefer the classics, and such high church music as parts of Mozart's, and Farmer's masses are frequently heard by the most Calvinistic congregations; however, English words are substituted for the Latin, and the congregations are none the wiser.

In the Roman church's chorus choirs are employed, generally with a quartet of soloists, and it must be admitted that the music they render is the best sacred music to be heard in the city. Nearly every one of the twenty-three Episcopal churches in Chicago has a boy choir, and in some of them a greater part of the service is chanted. The largest boy choir is at Grace church; it has eighty voices, fifty of which are sopranos and altos from six to fourteen years of age. In their snowy vestments and to a stirring processional, which the little fellows sing with all their hearts, their entrance and march to the chancel is an imposing sight. There are seventy more churches in Chicago than in Brooklyn, three hundred and twelve of them are Protestant, fifty-seven Roman Catholic, one Greek Catholic and sixteen synagogues, besides seventeen miscellaneous houses of worship, among them a Joss house, the church of the Christian Scientists, and the place where the faith cure cranks hold their meetings. Two of the theatres are occupied by the so-called Liberalists on Sundays, and Prof. Swing preaches to the full capacity of Central Music Hall every Sunday morning.

Until of late years the Roman church has had more ramifications than any other, but now the different Protestant churches are spreading themselves in the same manner; not that convents and schools with their rigid discipline are being established, but church societies are organizing which are agents far more powerful than the priesthood or women consecrated to God's work. These organizations are actively managed in Chicago and have large memberships. Of one I will speak briefly. It is called the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and was organized only three years ago in this city. Its only object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. While directly under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal church, it is not necessary to be a communicant of the church to become a member of it. Any man is eligible. Every Episcopal church in this city has a chapter of this organization, and all told, in the United States there are nearly one thousand chapters. Besides bringing men who are without restraining influences into an atmosphere that must be beneficial, it offers to them social advantages and privileges not to be gained in any other way. The membership of the general Brotherhood has increased ten fold since its organization, and most of the chapters in Chicago and other cities find it impossible to keep up with the applications for admittance, which are constantly coming in, and now more than fifteen thousand young men wear the little red St. Andrew's cross on the lapels of their coats, and are using every effort to further the cause of Christianity among men.

Scandalous Charges Against the Worthy Von Schneider.

THE INDEPENDENT is pained to note the comments of the Navarre Independent upon Dr. Von Schneider, who filled the U. B. pulpit at Justus a fortnight ago. The Independent declares that the worthy doctor, instead of being solicited to preach, himself solicited the privilege, and the Independent adds, it was unwisely granted. Moreover, continues that journal, "it is alleged that at the time he was preaching his breath was perfumed with whiskey." This charge is indeed serious and difficult to believe. This INDEPENDENT has it from the doctor himself that firewater no longer passes his lips. He will doubtless be able to confound the author of such charges. The last straw in The Independent's article is the allegation that Dr. Von Schneider is an impostor. Now is the time for the master of the incisive pen to come to his own rescue.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. Its wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles have brought out many imitations. It restores many debilitated nerve tissues, restoring the force lost by sickness, mental work, or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baldwin will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.

PEOPLE ONE HEARS ABOUT.

What They Do, What They Say and How They Act.

The Rev. Edward Freese, formerly of Canton, is now located in the city of Bombay, India, where he labors as a missionary. His friends hear from him about once every week.

Mrs. George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh improves upon the fad of wearing live Brazilian beetles as ornaments, by carrying on her person two chameleons attached by delicate gold chains. At a fashionable dinner party numerous of the guests were attacked with nausea at the sight.

The friends of Mt. Union college are expecting a great deal from the presidency of the Rev. T. Pliny Marsh, D. D., who has accepted that office. The Chicago Inter-Ocean of recent date contains resolutions passed by Methodist ministers, upon the occasion of his departure from South Evanston. They formally endorse him and predict his sure success.

The New York World has this of a well known little artist: "Marion Foster, the invalid portrait painter, who goes with the world of fashion to Florida and Washington in winter and to the Northwestern watering places in summer, is now at Saratoga. A picture of President Cleveland painted by her now hangs in the White House. She says that she has always been a mascot to her friends. Larry Jones once asked her for a lucky coin with which to buy a lottery ticket. She gave him one and his ticket drew a prize of \$10,000.

Mrs. Thos. A. Edison, who is a daughter of Lewis Miller, of Akron, and is well known about here, is a great help to her husband in his professional labors. She is a remarkably bright woman, and grasps a subject quickly, mastering it thoroughly. When Mr. Edison sets about to accomplish anything, he tells his wife, and she at once secures for him all the necessary books and papers, and marks the proper places. She seems to know intuitively just what he needs. As a girl she took but one year in the Akron high school to accomplish the work allotted for two.

Many people do not know the Rev. E. E. Dresbach. He is a tall, square shouldered young fellow of excellent form. His face is smooth and sharp, with the peculiar nose which physiognomists say indicates a desire to know. His hair is light and is inclined to leave him. He never writes his sermons and has adopted the rule of not replying to newspaper criticisms of any sort. He is wonderfully quick speaker, and his only marked gesture is a wave of his right hand with outstretched forefinger. He is a student of the Henry George school, and quickly absorbs anything on the subject of political economy. He is very radical in all that he advocates, and has a faculty of making people mad who don't follow in his footsteps. For himself he declares a willingness to read anything and hear anything which may enlighten him. He never invites people to hear him preach and does not expect to. This is his second station as a minister of the Christian or Campbellite church, his first being at Wellington. That organization has no creed, and consequently Mr. Dresbach preaches the truth as he sees it. He is a graduate of Ada college, and is only twenty-five years old.

The Northeastern Ohio Teachers.
The regular meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held at the high school, Akron, on Saturday, October 27. The programme includes papers by Superintendent J. J. Burns, upon "Educational Dried Fruit," and by Prof. Henry C. King upon "Some Impressions from a Visit to Forty Ohio High Schools." Reports will be read on "Civics in Public Schools," prepared by E. F. Moulton, F. Freddieley and George H. White, and on "Manual Training in Public Schools," prepared by Prof. E. A. Jones, H. M. Parker and L. W. Day. The Central Traffic Association, which includes all roads leading to Akron, offers return tickets at one-third regular fare, to all who present certificate of having paid full fare from place of starting. These certificates must be obtained from ticket agent at place of starting. Arrangements will be made for dinner at special rates.

The Gun Club.

The Gun Club made the following score at the range Friday afternoon:

J. Clegg.....	18
D. Reed.....	16
A. Sharpnack.....	20
J. Lutz.....	22
J. H. Hunt.....	19
C. L. McLain.....	23
George Dotson.....	19

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Mr. McLain secured the first medal and Mr. Lutz the second.

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D. Reed.....

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Massillon Independent.

[WHILEY ESTABLISHED IN 1861.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1867.]
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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited at the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. 543.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON;
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

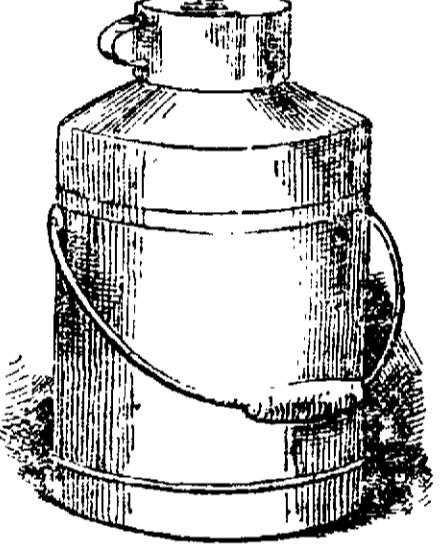
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADURV.
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Elected at Large.
A. H. MATTON.
J. H. LAMPSON.
or Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. McKNLEY, JR.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
J. E. DUGHERTY.
For Coroner,
GEO. B. COOK.
For Commissioner,
JACOB N. SHAW.
For Infirmary Director,
JOS. A. PUTT.

YOUR DINNER!

"Dinner' gie it a wee."—BURNS



"We can spare the 1 3-4¢ tax on the pail better than not have the dinner in the pail."

From the Workingman's Letter of Acceptance (accepting Harrison and Morton.)

"Free Trade means two men for one job."

—TENNY.

BISMARCK'S OPINION.

Extract From His Speech in the

Reichstag May 14, 1882.

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive in its territory, and still, by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. The United States found every year a great and growing surplus in the treasury, which it could expend upon natural defenses or upon natural improvements. While the American republic was enjoying this peculiar prosperity, the countries of Europe, which America most relieved by absorbing their unemployed population, were apparently continually getting worse off. * * * Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I now urge that Germany has reached the point when it is necessary to emulate the tariff system of the United States.

The Akron ministers have declared against Sunday newspapers. They had better, with Talmage, agree that the Sunday newspaper has come to stay, and seek to improve and utilize it.

In view of the enormous defalcation of Mr. Tom Axworthy, Cleveland's Democratic treasurer, it is proper to remember Horace Greeley's well worn remark that, "All Democrats are not horse thieves, but all horse thieves are Democrats."

Dr. S. J. Harmont writes: "I am a free trader, absolute. I hold free trade to be a man's right." Gradually but surely we are getting the impractical free traders just where we want them. There can be no squirming from such a declaration as this. Come to think about it, Dr. Harmont and Mr. Dresbach are about the only thoroughly honest Democrats in the county who have come before the people.

CONCERNING THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE.

It was THE INDEPENDENT's Chapman correspondent who first publicly noticed, a week ago, that the professedly non-partisan National Labor Tribune had set aside several columns for the "Democratic Argument," without giving the same space to the opposing side, and without any disclaimer of responsibility. This discovery and subsequent comments upon it in which it was characterized as a prostitution of purposes, called forth the following from the editor:

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 15, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—Your issue of the 11th inst. says:

"It is alleged that the National Labor Tribune has sold part of its paper to the Democratic party, the latter to purchase fifteen thousand copies per week at five cents a copy. This deal, no doubt, will be held out to the public by its proprietors as a legitimate transaction, but we venture the assertion, had Thomas A. Armstrong been at the helm of The Tribune, such a deal would never have been consummated. The above sell is something that the laboring men of this country should baste to denounce by resolutions and scatter them broadcast. The Democratic party is on the run and they will grasp at a straw, as it were, to keep them above water. Why even the Stark county organ began trotting at the sight of the log cabin at our Stark county fair."

We shall be pleased to pay you a big commission, say twenty-five per cent., for such a contract as you credit rumor with our having from the Democratic party. And inasmuch as the editorial of the National Labor Tribune has been and is all favorable to the McKinley theory of extreme protection to home industries, mayhap you could make for us a similar contract with the Republican party. In such case, readers of both parties would have both sides presented, which is the only fair, reasonable and intelligent way to make up the case in a political issue. In "Tom" Armstrong's time the Republican State Committee of Ohio, by its chairman, General Robinson, bought ten thousand copies of the National Labor Tribune at five cents a copy, and the transaction was not thought to have been otherwise than legitimate. By the way, Mr. Editor, do not permit partisan excitement to hereafter run away with courtesy to a contemporary. Yours, etc.,

THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
Per Editor.

If, as the writer of the card above declares, "the only fair, reasonable and intelligent way to make up the case in a political issue" is to present both sides, he makes a virtual confession of error and nullifies the evident purpose of his letter which is to enter a sort of a plea of justification. He has scored the exact point which THE INDEPENDENT made against the Labor Tribune a week ago, for publishing but one side.

Take the current issue of the Labor Tribune: On its second page in bold heads, and with no explanation whatever, stands "the Democratic argument," of which such contemptible utterances as these form the basis: "Jingo Jim, the Little Rock statesman, the noisy blatant demagogue and the monumental liar of the nineteenth century," "Harrison, the cold unfeeling aristocrat," he said that a dollar day was good enough for the workingman," and "Hon. John Dalzell, for more than twenty years under the fat pay of soulless corporations." Slush such as has been mentioned may be the best "argument" the Democratic party can bring forth, but THE INDEPENDENT fails to see how any self-respecting non-partisan newspaper can give it circulation, on the theory that it is "educating the public." The Labor Tribune may not be peddling out its space like its advertising columns for direct gain, but that it does so to remain in the affections of a clamorous set of politicians, admits of no doubt. Newspapers which fairly present their own cause must per force present the leading claims of the opposing side, and need no special department to do it justice. After consideration it may strike the editor of The Tribune that there is something different between the purchase of General Robinson, after the paper had given a voluntary expression to its own views, and the inferred purchase of the Democratic committee on account of matter published in order that such purchase might be made. The reader has a right to expect the leaven of the editorial column to pervade and harmonize the whole tone of his

paper, and that the so-called "argument" has had the effect of causing the position of The Tribune to be mis-stated it acknowledges itself. Whether such a policy ought to be continued is for The Tribune to decide.

MALICIOUS OR IGNORANT, WHICH?

For some weeks past the Canton News-Democrat has been digging away at the tariff system, through the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, alleging that that institution sells plows for less money in Canada than in the United States. While the superior information of the mighty organ of the Stark county Democracy, including the ballot box staffers at Navarre, is not to be gainsaid, when it knowingly mouths about the private business of the South Bend concern, there may yet be a very few willing to receive and believe the word of the manufacturers themselves. Here is a letter received by THE INDEPENDENT last night:

"Noting your favor of the 19th inst., we beg leave to enclose clipping from the South Bend Tribune of October 13th, which effectually disposes of the statement that we ship our plows to Canada and other foreign countries and there sell them for less prices than the American farmer can buy them. We have no chilled plow that sells for sixteen dollars, and the highest possible price that any of our chilled plows are sold for at retail is fourteen dollars, complete with wheel and joister. When these attachments are not used, the plow retails for eleven dollars. We may say to you, as we have said in our reply to Mr. Hatch, that we have no Canadian plow trade; make no effort for any, and the man who makes the statements which are set afloat regarding us, is either a wilful and malicious liar, or most inexcusably ignorant. Thanking you for writing us, we remain, yours truly,

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS.
The enclosure is only a more extended and satisfactory denial than the foregoing. The News-Democrat is so in the habit of speaking "with authority," and "from a party thoroughly informed" that it is occasionally well to look up the references Ordinary intelligence, did the News-Democrat elect to exert it, would refute the charges. The Canadian tariff is an effective barrier against American plows, though spurious ones may be palmed off as such.

To a Cleveland Plain Dealer reporter, William Lloyd Garrison, a son of the famous old abolitionist, said: "I do not like the temporizing, compromising spirit shown by many of the Democratic party leaders in saying that free trade is not the aim of the party. Of course the Mills bill is but a step, and a slight one at that, toward free trade, but it is a step in that direction. I have been asked to speak in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and other States upon the subject of free trade, but have declined to do so for fear I should be expected to moderate my ideas to suit the politicians. I have since been informed, however, that my fear in that respect was groundless, and that I might have had the privilege of saying what I pleased."

On Tuesday evening, October 16, after working upon them for three weeks and expending about two hundred dollars, the Massillon Bridge Company deposited specifications in ample time for the west bound mail due here at 5:17 p.m. They were addressed to Toledo, and in addition to letter postage bore a special delivery stamp, which entitled them to all the resources for quick delivery, in the command of the department. Instead of arriving at Toledo from Mansfield the next morning, they did arrive on Thursday night at 11 o'clock, having passed through Mansfield to Chicago. This is another example of the way things are being run by the reform administration, while Postmaster General Dickinson is out west telling the farmers that the New Englanders don't buy their products, and that they had better look to England for a market.

The total vote which elected the one hundred and sixty-two congressmen who assisted in the passage of the Mills bill was 2,132,377, including the false returns from sixteen Southern States. The total vote which elected the members who cast negative ballots was 2,451,670. Hence it follows that there is already a popular majority against the Mills bill of 319,377.

IN BETHLEHEM.

A NIGHT OF ADVENTURE.

In Which the Republican Clubs Have a Good Time at Navarre.

There was a grand, gloomy and peculiar demonstration in Navarre last night. The light of protection illuminated its precincts, though some of the sources were sadly dimmed by sundry brick bats before they got home. Since the memory of the oldest inhabitant raneth not to the contrary there has not been such a crowd in Navarre, and Massillon, with its plug hat brigade, beautiful McKinley drum corps, Protective Tariff club drum corps and distinguished citizens, swelled it by exactly one hundred and fifty. The delegation embarked on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway at 6:35 and arriving at Navarre, was handsomely received by the hospitable Republican club and Citizens' band. The column then moved to the C. & C. station and awaited the McKinley club of Canton.

The parade would have stirred the enthusiasm of a sphinx. Every Republican in the town were in line, and the cheering and prophetic calls was unprecedented. The untutored savages comprising the multitude stood off and gave encouragement by occasionally smashing a lantern or sliding a brick on the sidewalk in such a manner that some unfortunate would be sure to stumble over it. The patriotic women decorated, and with handkerchiefs waved their ap

probation. Finally the establishment

of Mike Burke, that rare old Irishman who flopped to Harrison when he discovered how his Democratic friends had violated the sanctity of the ballot box, was reached. It has been stated that a very prominent Democrat of this city had been spending the day with Michael endeavoring to insert into his head the idea that he ought to flop back to his old crowd. The aforesaid prominent Democrat should have seen Mr. Burke last night to fully appreciate the force of his arguments for re-conversion! When the column arrived at Hibernal headquarters, a mighty cheer rent the air. Voices were heard to inquire, "What's the matter with Mike Burke?" to which a deafening answer came, "He's all right!" Mr. Burke, bashfully smiling like a jack-o'-lantern, stood in his doorway and touched off some red fire. Passing Matt Clemens there was a vigorous demand for the purity of the ballot. Mr. Clemens did not respond.

Finally the rink was reached, and after a band and glee club selection Allen Carnes, of Canton, was introduced. Mr. Carnes is a healthy young man, well developed in all the higher faculties—just such a man as ought to succeed John E. Monnot. He dwelt upon the subject of the tariff, and proved how the founders of the country contended for industrial emancipation as well as personal and religious liberty, and by act and word endorsed the protective idea of the Republican party. Judge Fawcett followed. He said that he understood that it was no longer necessary to argue in favor of a free ballot and an honest count in Navarre, and as for the surplus—the Democratic city treasurer of Cleveland had shown very clearly how it may be disposed of expeditiously.

The Massillon contingent returned to the railroad station in as good form as could be expected, and was accompanied by many of the ladies, who waved good-byes. In the relation of reminiscences it developed that before the men had fallen into line, on arriving in Navarre, some natural son of a Democratic ballot box staffer had brought down a club on the unoffending head of William Jacobs. Another unfeeling vandal, name unknown, had slit the base drum, while the artist who controls it was drinking in the oratory. Still another Bethlehemite had ventured to unduly criticize Mr. Slimy Cochran. Mr. Cochran thereupon demolished the Bethlehemite. Upon Mr. Irving Yost was perpetrated the most atrocious outrage of the evening. After the procession he was quietly walking with a friend, holding his lantern at rest. Some hoodlum insisted upon kicking it several times, until Mr. Yost mildly protested. The bully then began to badger him, and finally, when their directions separated, whipped out a knife and jagged him in the neck, saying, "You — kid, if you don't shut up, I'll cut your neck out." To know the victim is to understand how unprovoked the assault was. Friends quickly came up, and the coward slunk off, like an overgrown cat. He should have been followed and arrested. It is supposed that it was he who cut the drum.

On the return passage, Mr. Leavitt Sherzer played soulful melodies on the mouth-organ, and two other gentlemen an enchanting duet upon drums. Mr. Sherman Cochran's playful spirit ran riot as usual. He succeeded in setting fire to a huge paper globe, and the boys sent it spinning along the car. Every body had lots of fun with it, except Mr. Daniel Reinoehl. Mr. Reinoehl was blissfully sleeping when the ball came in his way, and stopped on his left ear. Mr. Reinoehl was then observed to make more rapid motions than is his wont, and stood upright in the aisle before his ear had been charred. It is alleged that on this occasion he used florid language, but those who knew him best deny this as a slander. Mr. Harry Wade, who had started out early in the evening full of life and hope, under cover of a Democratic black silk tie, was suddenly be-reft of it on the return trip. Mr. Wade did not appreciate the light and airy humor of the situation, and there was gnashing of teeth. In the course of a long time the train pulled into Massillon and the Republican hosts separated for the night.

— * —

After the Sippo Glass Works.

Three gentlemen from Pittsburgh stepped off the train Monday, and after dining at the Hotel Conrad called upon Secretary Ricks of the board of improvement and at the Union National Bank, which owns the long-time idle Sippo Glass Works. The afternoon was spent at the works. The purpose of their visit is to ascertain the practicability of starting the plant and to learn what encouragement the business men will give them. At the time of going to press they had not returned, and the result of their mission had not been determined. It is greatly to be desired that they shall permanently locate here.

— * —

The "Fire King" of the West Side.

The fire king of the west side circus is laid up for repairs. The No. 3 Hose Company boys have organized a marvelous aggregation of talent, including a contortionist, a mesmerist and the aforesaid fire king, who in private life is known as Clarence Crooks. The young men are preparing for a barn storming expedition and were rehearsing a day or two ago. Mr. Crooks, arrayed in negro habiliments, was to shout, "Now I will spit a stream of fire from my mouth or watah-mellon kissah!" But when Mr. Crooks uttered these terrifying words and relieved the pressure, the gasoline from the sponge in his mouth escaped too rapidly, ran down the corners and ignited. The poor "fire king" was badly scorched, but hopes to fully recover in time for the circus season.

M'KINLEY IN BROOKLYN.

How his Voice Behaves Down East.

In reporting Major McKinley's Brooklyn speech on Monday, the New York Sun thus describes a little personal eccentricity:

"The chairman waved his venerable hands vainly to quiet the disorder, and Major McKinley stood up. Then it began over again, and for full two minutes, he was unable to speak. When at last he began it was as though a wet blanket had been thrown over the audience. His voice couldn't be heard twenty feet from the platform. The audience was respectful for two or three minutes, and then cried of louder! Can't hear a word you say! Come up this way! and similar expressions of dissatisfaction went up all over the hall. Major McKinley seemed not to mind them much and talked right on in his minor key, but the chairman became worried and begged the audience to be patient and perhaps Mr. McKinley could make himself heard. Major McKinley smiled some more and remarked quietly that he guessed he would. He didn't, however, for several minutes, and the audience was getting impatient again; but in a little while a funny thing happened. Major McKinley's voice began to grow. Nobody could tell just how he did it, but before long it was ringing through the hall like a bugle, every word clear and distinct and audible in the furthest corner, and for nearly two hours it never weakened an instant. After he had told about a revenue tariff and explained it by pat illustrations, he smiled his quiet smile again and began a sentence:

"As I told you a while ago, when I said that I thought if you gave me time I would speak loud enough to make you hear—"

The audience saw the point and howled delightedly as the best amends it could make for its first disrespect to the weakness of his voice. What he had said, and now repeated, was that it cost one million dollars a day to run this government.

"If you don't get it from a tax upon foreign products, you've got to get it from a tax upon your own products. Take your choice. [We will!] If you want the tax on your own products, vote the Democratic ticket. [Cheers, laughter and cries of 'We won't!' 'Not much!'] If you want to tax foreign products, vote the Republican ticket. If you'll take care of New York, we'll do it in the West. [Cries of 'We will!' and a shout of 'We've got 'em on the run!']

"Why talk of a foreign market? We do not possess our own yet. The best market in the world is the American market. Talk about free raw materials giving us the markets of the world! Why, we have free cotton, and yet we still import more cotton fabrics than we export. Let's get the balance of our own market. We've got more money than any other market in the world. [Cheers] We spend more money than any other country in the world. [More Cheers] We earn more money than any other country in the world. [Wild Cheers.] We waste more money than any other country. This market is the prize of the nations of the world. They would give untold millions to carry this election, and it would be money in their pockets."

— * —

Judge West Coming.

The good news came by telegraph, from Chairman Whiting, this afternoon, that Judge William H. West of Beloit, who unavoidably disappointed the Republicans of Stark county a few weeks ago, will address the people on Saturday November 3. Without doubt this will be the last big meeting in this city this fall, and probably in the county. The Republican organizations must therefore see to it that Massillon's reputation for political meetings with a big M does not suffer.

— * —

New Road Allowed.

J. H. Fisher, S. Krider and James Smith, the viewers appointed to pass upon the petition for a county road filling the link between the Brookfield road and the Sugar Creek Falls road, reported favorably on Saturday, after several days' deliberation. This road runs north and south, following the line of Ricks' addition to

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this week by independent investigators.

Samuel Stover, of Lawrence township, is dead.

H. Shadnagle is closing out his hardware store.

Fred Sibila wishes to sell out his saloon business and move to Sandusky.

The Wooster District conference of the M. E. Church will meet at Orrville, October 29.

The Columbus centennial has come within thirty thousand dollars of paying expenses.

Jacob Fiscus, who had his leg broken several weeks ago, is able to be about on crutches.

Dr. Lew Slusher, of Canton, is on the petit jury for the United States Cleveland district court.

Next Thursday the Republican clubs will go to Canal Fulton to participate in a grand demonstration.

Incandescent lights are being placed in Mansfield business houses, six hundred having been contracted for.

The coal vein tapped on the Lutz farm by Warwick & Keller, measures four and one-half feet in thickness.

Major McKinley, Senators Blair and Spooner will speak in Indianapolis tomorrow. This will be McKinley's only speech in Indiana.

The officers of a new lodge of K. of P. will be installed Tuesday at North Lawrence. Several members of the Massillon lodge will be present.

The Young Men's Democratic club and the drum corps will go to Navarre on Thursday night to assist in swelling a crowd to hear John E. Monnot.

Prof. Eli T. Tappan, state commissioner of schools, died Tuesday night in Columbus, after a very short illness. Governor Foraker will name his successor.

Says the New York World: "About the silliest campaign argument is a bet. It proves nothing except a fool's willingness to part with his money."

Mr. C. M. Whitman has purchased the Wm. Lape property on East South street for \$2,000, and will be a resident of the first ward after April 1, 1888.

Mrs. Alice Linderman, of Canton, pleaded guilty before Mayor Frantz, last night, for assaulting Annie Fiddler, and paid \$9.10. The assault occurred in Canton.

D. S. Gardner, M. D., who has been practicing medicine at North Georgetown for the past year, will locate in this city and open an office in the Warwick block.

Mrs. Catherine Hippert, aged seventy-three years, died Sunday, of dropsy. The funeral will be held at St. Mary's Catholic church on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad think that money has been spent extravagantly, and will inspect all the improvements the latter part of the month.

In the near future on the first Sunday of each month, the regular evening service at St. Timothy's church will be omitted, and a children's afternoon musical service substituted.

Many people were turned away Sunday from St. Joseph's English Catholic church, where seventy-eight children were confirmed by the Rev. Father Harks. The church was handsomely decorated.

Mrs. Thomas Austin died Friday morning, at her home on the west side, after a lingering illness. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 3:30 p. m. from the residence of Michael Urwin, on West Tremont street.

Albert Kurtz, the inebriated individual who knocked down Mr. and Mrs. A. Kessler, Friday, on Railroad street, and gave the madam two ugly holes in her head, was himself given thirty days in jail, by Mayor Frantz.

James McLaughlin, F. D. Edwards, Harry Buck and F. W. Myers, of Canal Fulton, came down to visit Daniel Ritter Camp, Sons of Veterans, and while here were initiated into the degree of the Munchers of Hard Tack.

Jacob McKines, a quarryman of Grafton, O., came to town Tuesday with sixty-five dollars. While under the influence of drink he was relieved of his cash. He reported to the police headquarters and the matter will be investigated.

There were thirty-eight present at the last meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Fifteen others were initiated. Regular meetings will hereafter be held on the first and third Thursdays of every month, in the G. A. R. hall.

President Roberts' special train will arrive in Alliance via Mansfield, Toledo and Cleveland on Thursday. From here he will go over the P. Y. & A. railway to Ashtabula and Erie, and thence to Pittsburgh. The train is made up of one combination car and six sleepers.—Alliance Leader.

In the lecture room of the Methodist church on Thursday evening of this week, there was a unique gathering, an autumnal social. The church was beautifully decorated with leaves and ferns, and refreshments were served in lunch baskets prepared for two. A large attendance is desired.

A finer quality of glass than ever is being turned out of the Wells' glass works from the new four thousand dollar furnace. The orders exceed the capacity of the works, and are now sufficient to keep the establishment busy until January without additions. Massillon glass is the best in the world.

Friends have received letters from C. S. Traphagen, written on Monday last, from Albuquerque, N. M. He reports that near that place fifteen tramps endeavored to board the train, but that only three succeeded. Dr. Royer caught one crawling into a berth and threw him off the train.

A. E. Breece, teacher in the North street B grammar room, has resigned, to accept a position with the Canton Surgical Chair Company. One of the members of the board of education doubted if it would be accepted, owing to the existing contract for one year, and the difficulty in securing instructors at this time of year.

The latest church social amusement at Massillon is to have persons poke their noses through a slit in a sheet stretched across a doorway, and then have the people outside the room guess to whom the proboscis belongs. John McConney is trying to get the girls to introduce this play at the next M. E. Church social in Alliance.—Alliance Review.

Some man, in the Canton Repository, suspects a combine between the stone contractors to secure county work at big prices. At a recent bidding on abutments requiring about two hundred perches of stone, four firms offered to do the work at prices ranging from \$5.90 per perch to \$6.15. Two other contractors not in the ring bid \$3.18 to \$2.98 per perch.

Governor Foraker and Major McKinley will speak in Akron on Saturday. The Republicans of Summit county are making great preparations for an all-day demonstration. A procession will move at 12:45 p. m. The speaking will take place at Grace park, unless the weather should forbid, in which case it will take place in Assembly hall. Many Massillonians will attend, and possibly arrangements will be made for the marching club to go as an organization.

The Rev. John Wilson preached a sermon on immorality in the First Methodist church, Sunday night, taking for his subject, "The sin of frailty; how to treat it." He expressed himself very strongly on some of the social evils of the generation and the punishment that should be accorded to their authors. For the victims he quoted the well remembered Bible verse, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

The special arrangements made by this paper for the day after the presidential election and the days following until the result is definitely known, are now practically complete, and will soon be announced. They are much more comprehensive than have been planned at any time in the past, and THE INDEPENDENT confidently expects to furnish not only all the news but absolutely reliable news from all over the United States, and particularly the doubtful States, hours in advance of any paper that will be sold in Massillon.

Mr. O. E. Young, attorney for the stockholders of the W. & L. E. railroad, has returned from Elyria. The suit of Huckins & Co. against the stockholders has been continued until November 12. The plaintiffs have as yet adduced no testimony, and must go to New York before any of value can possibly be obtained. The unborn heirs of N. Huckins & Co. may realize something, if the costs do not eat up the gross damages demanded, but the actual litigants never will.

The Cleveland Leader says that the Ancient Order of United Workmen have appointed organizing deputies in different parts of the State, with a view to increasing the order in Ohio. This State has but a limited membership compared to other States. Cleveland is in the fourth district, and G. M. W. F. H. Klinger, of Massillon, at his last visit here on October 9, appointed M. W. Charles E. Preble, of Forest City, No. 73, as organizing deputy of this district. It is his intention soon to visit Painesville, Elyria, Ravenna, Kent, and Chagrin Falls.

The Canton Repository is responsible for this: "The following Democratic extra campaign assessments are reported: George Bills, candidate for recorder, been assessed \$300. Schmachtenberger, candidate for commissioner, \$200. Biechele, candidate for infirmary director, \$100. Schaefer, candidate for coroner, \$50. The national committee has assessed Postmaster Archinal \$150, and each of the eight carriers \$40. It is understood that the \$40 thus raised by assessing the federal office holders is to be turned over to the Democratic county campaign fund.

The Ohio State board of health, from fifty observers, embracing forty counties, reports diphtheria from New Washington, Celina, Elmore, Rio Grande, Louisville, Cincinnati, Reynoldsburg, Portsmouth, Mansfield, Hamden Junction, Cleveland, Chillicothe and Hamilton. Scarlet fever at Autwerp, Cincinnati, Toledo, Logan, Cambridge, Portsmouth, Chillicothe and Cleveland. Typhoid at Crestline, Tranquility, Minster, Lenoce, Martin's Ferry, Nevada, Sandusky, Gilboa, Deersville, Botkins, Rio Grande, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hamilton and Chillicothe.

The best fountain pen is usually sold for \$2.50. We have one that is equally as good in points of construction for \$1.50. Look at it; save a dollar. The Independent Company.

PERSONALITIES

And Waters that Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. O. R. Yarnell, of Perryville, O., is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Hisey.

Mrs. Sarah Russell has returned from her four months' visit at Norwalk.

Charles Stutz, the ancient bugler, has returned from the Soldiers' Home.

Miss Emma Bailes, of Orrville, is visiting with Miss Deemer, on E. Oak street.

Mrs. Lucas, of Kenton, O., who has been visiting Mrs. D. O. Brown, returned to her home Monday.

Miss Mary Panyard, who has been visiting friends in Canton for the past two months, has returned home.

Miss Lou Wilson, one of New Philadelphia's pedagogues, was in the city Sunday, the guest of Miss Ada Wert.

Mrs. Alice Cook Triste and a very small Miss Triste, until recently of Cuyahoga Falls, are the guests of Miss Hunt.

Arthur and Oliver Maier have returned from Sioux City, Ia. Arthur is sick, and Oliver prefers Massillon, after all.

The marriage of Peter Kelley to Miss Mary Ripple took place Tuesday morning at St. Joseph's English Catholic church.

The friends and relatives, in this city, of Miss Maud Frank, of Crestline, were pained to hear the news of her death to day.

Philip Zimmerman, foreman at the Continental cigar factory, left early Monday morning, expecting to take a vacation trip to Switzerland.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Snyder to Miss Mary Billinger took place this morning at 9 o'clock, at St. Joseph's English Catholic church.

Mr. Charles Biddle returned Monday after a short wedding journey. His wife will follow shortly, after concluding a visit with her parents.

Mrs. Kern Ackerman, of Massillon, is enjoying a pleasant visit with John Steinbaugh, jr., and wife, in this city.—New Philadelphia Standard.

The marriage of Miss Almeda Marks to John J. Lerch took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, on Thursday evening, October 25.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Chapman, the parents of Mrs. C. W. Moody, will celebrate their golden wedding on October 23, at their home in Newark, O.

J. Wesley Seese, a prominent Richville school teacher, and the son-in-law of Dr. J. L. McGhee, is liable to pass away very soon, being in the last stages of consumption.

Dr. L. Henry Nold, late lieutenant of Company F, Eighth Regiment O. N. G., took his departure from Massillon on Monday. He will travel for a Philadelphia drug and chemical house.

Messrs. C. L. McLain and J. H. Hunt left Tuesday morning for Turkeyfoot lake where they will be encamped until Saturday. Their mission is to slay the ducks which are now said to be monopolizing that immediate territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gribble, of Fostoria, whose recent marriage was described in THE INDEPENDENT, arrived in this city Tuesday night from Cleveland, and are at the residence of Mr. H. Gribble, on East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Markle were agreeably surprised Tuesday evening by a large number of their friends, at their home on Guide street, who brought to memory that it was the tenth anniversary of their married life. A pleasant time was had.

The announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Miss Irwin Baker, of Louisville, Ky., to Dr. Harry Goodman. The event will take place on November 22, and the news will naturally be read with interest by Miss Baker's many friends in Massillon, Canton, and New Philadelphia, where she has frequently visited.

The Horticulturist.

Members of the Horticultural Society and their friends are again directed to the change in the date of the next meeting, which will be held Wednesday, October 31, instead of Wednesday, November 6, as first announced. The meeting will be held at Josiah Correll's, four miles north of Canton, on the Randolph road.

A Sudden Death.

Mr. Samuel Doll, an old resident of Tuscarawas township, retired on Saturday evening feeling as well as usual. Mr. S. W. Zupp, his grandson, soon after retired also, but before doing so he went to Mr. Doll's room to see how he was resting. Upon approaching the bed he found him dead. Mr. Doll was honored and respected by all who knew him for his honesty. He leaves five daughters to mourn the departure of an only parent, his wife having preceded him three years ago. Mrs. Virgil S. Brown, of this city, is the youngest of the five daughters, who constitute the entire family. Mr. Doll's age was 82 years, 9 months and 10 days. The funeral took place Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

The best fountain pen is usually sold for \$2.50. We have one that is equally as good in points of construction for \$1.50. Look at it; save a dollar. The Independent Company.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Holds a Mild Meeting in all Respects.

The council met last evening at 7:30, Mr. Hering only being absent.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending October 20, \$45, was accepted.

An ordinance to allow the city clerk to issue bonds to construct sidewalks on South Erie at east along the properties of Russell & Co., J. H. Hunt and J. R. Dunn, was read the third time and put on its passage. It was then lost, Messrs. Bowman, Jarvis and Volkmar voting no and President Blumenschein refusing to vote.

Resolution by Mr. Leu: That sidewalks be constructed with ashes on the west side of Duncan street, from Mr. W. S. Schrock's to Peter Gannon's property. Carried.

Mr. Jarvis, chairman of the committee on fire department, to whom the communication of Mr. C. M. Russell in regard to the purchase of a lot for an engine house was referred, asked for another week, which was granted.

A communication was read from John Oeselheimer, stating that the Ft. Wayne railroad company was raising the sidewalk on Main street above the grade, thereby damaging his property. Referred to the city solicitor to report.

Mr. Clutz reported that the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company had asked him to state to the council that the curb and gutter on the south side of Tremont street cannot be placed on the line unless the city will first fill up the street; if left in its present condition they want permission to lay flagging without curbing and gutter. On motion of Mr. Bowman, the matter was referred to the paving and grading committee, with power to act.

Mr. Boerner stated that Mrs. C. M. Everhard had not complied with the notification to curb and gutter in front of her property on East Main street, and on motion of Mr. Bowman the paving and grading committee was ordered to have the same done and charged to the property on the tax duplicate.

Mr. Clutz stated that the grade from Henry street to Jarvis avenue on Tremont street was on a level and that the water would not run off, and as Mr. Taylor Clay wished to curb and gutter west of Jarvis avenue he thought the grade should be changed so that the water could be drained off. Mr. Bowman moved that the matter be referred to the paving and grading committee and the city engineer with power to act. Passed.

BILLS PAID.

B. Baughman.....	\$16.31
L. Royer & Son.....	9.80
W. Volkmar.....	10.90
W. Fisher and others.....	64.25
L. Limbach.....	45.00
Ed. C Segner.....	16.08
D. A. Miller.....	55.50
Geo. Young.....	12.35
John Miller.....	16.50

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for nearly 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. I have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.
Also Sold by Druggists, 75c.—2-19

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have choking sensations, fluttering, pain or tenderness in chest, faint easily, take Dr. Miles' New Cure for the heart, and so escape death, as did Henry Brown, druggist of Cleveland, O. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

M. P.—A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered that the true way to act on the liver, stomach bowels, etc., is through their nerves. Miles' Pills the smallest and mildest

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES OF THE STYLES OF THE SEASON.

A Graceful Home Toilet—Ball Toilet from France for Young Girl—Elegant Fur Trimmed Gown—The Monkey Skin Box and More.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—I would really like to know who sets the fashions now. It appears as if there must be about seven hundred leaders, and each one of them with a taste diametrically opposed to the ideas of the others, because there are certainly that many new styles. Colors, too, are so varied that a street full of women looks like a flower bed; but the hateful, eye torturing shade of terra cotta red is now "out," and porcelain blue is "in."

There is something almost miraculous in the way that colors appear and disappear according to the dictates of fashion. One month you will see almost every third woman dressed in some shade of green, or some belligerent red, or a tender memory of crushed raspberry and cream will have pervaded the atmosphere, or everything will wear a purple haze like the distant hills, or everything will suddenly look as blue as the proverbial Monday, and that is just what it will look like inside of two weeks—that is to say that portion of New York where every new style takes its rise. It is to the everlasting credit of the rest of them that they do not always follow the fashions set in some respects, not exactly so much in dress as in dress.

We hear little boys say kites are "in" or marbles are "out" and we know that the "in" means that kites or marbles are in particular vogue just then, or when they are "out" no self respecting boy would be seen playing those games, while those who are less favored by fortune and who have vainly longed all through the season for kites or marbles make any season fashionable with the playthings now discarded by the others. Just so with colors or goods. The rich people buy the new styles and colors, and by the time the great multitude has earned money to buy the same the original wearers have already begun another crusade wherein they wear not the cockle shell and wooden spoon, but the new style.

It makes the observer smile to see the humanness of human nature. The fashion writers who are supposed to be oracles of wisdom with regard to the "very newest out," and to be a general sort of high priestess to the shrine of the beautiful, are, after all is said and done, wonderful creatures, and each one is somewhat of a law to herself. One will tell you that bustles of all styles, shapes, sizes and kinds are "out," and then show you a string of pictures and such that have rather higher elevations than possible than we have ever seen, and the next one will say that all dresses are to be "clinging," that is, they will cling to the figure; clinging to the limbs, and look like the pictures of our great-great-grandmothers as they went out in windy weather in short waisted, long necked gowns, with matron leg sleeves and coal scuttle bonnets. One fashion writer gravely asserts that with the very newest and most elegant tea gown of crepe and surah, it will be necessary to put the rest of the apparel to rights, it is so very clinging. And next door to that comes the assertion that the tailor made gowns for street wear will have four steels in the back. How are you going to reconcile it all? I shall not try.

The fact of it is that the slim, angular woman is not going to risk herself in clinging gowns, neither is the over plump one, and the women who can wear such costumes are the ones who will look best in them, and the rest will stand rigid and call them immodest, while they are actually consuming with desire to wear them too. The woman who can read the different prophecies and sibylline leaves of the various fashion writers and choose out of much chaff a general idea that each and every one of them ought to study her own appearance, complexion and form, and dress according to them, enhancing her own advantages and diverting notice from her little defects, that woman is the most sensible of her generation. So it is that each peculiar style is provided for, and the woman who cannot find suitable garments and ravishing gowns must be hard to please.

One beautiful home toilet of soft porcelain blue cashmere over an ermine skirt has vertical stripes of ruby velvet laid along from top to bottom, ending at the bottom in round velvet balls. The waist is garnished in a novel and effective manner with velvet and a silver and cashmere braiding on the collar and in the neck. This is made with a moderate tourne, just enough for grace, and very suitable for a slender figure.

Another exquisite gown for home or visiting is of gray cashmere, richly draped, with the skirt trimmed with horizontal bands of brocade velvet, red and black. The corseage is of the same. A narrow band of beaver extends from the neck to the foot, and narrow bands of the same encircle the

ELEGANT FUR TRIMMED GOWN

The "Cash" of China.

The "cash" used as coin all over China

are made from an alloy of copper and zinc,

nearly the same as the well known Muntz

metal. It takes about 1,000 of them to

make change for a dollar.

White Russian cloth walking dresses and

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

home costumes and tea gowns, each after its kind, will have some sort of fur border. The cream white cloth is usually braided very lavishly in black or brown and gold braid, and below the braiding the fur band is set.

The china crepe, cashmere or surah tea pink have borders of hand embroidery in natural colors, and the flat or round band of fur is set beneath. The green material and long silvery furs make a very beautiful effect. The lynx and salmon or gray or pale blue make charming contrast, while white corduroy with a real Russian sable border make a combination to dream of.

There are also no end of boas and such things until one becomes confused. Perhaps the prettiest and most becoming of them all are the boas made of the soft black monkey skins. The hairs are so long and silky, and somehow the black brings out the latent freshness and color of the palest complexion, and the price is very low in comparison with some of the furs. A monkey skin full set is worth having.

Sealskin is handsome and rich, but, in my own private opinion, no handsomer, if as handsome, as genuine black astrakan. I saw a long newmarket of this latter fur which was as beautiful a garment as any person could desire. But these things are matters of taste, and the average woman would prefer sealskin.

It is one of the odd freaks of fashion that when the wintry winds make furs a necessity that is also the time when the most ardent devotees of fashion put on their long gowns to dance in, and wear to the operas, and sit thus in draughty boxes. It would seem a little more suitable in warm weather, but woman is nothing if not a thing of contraries, and in winter, while the piercing, blast blows and other folks hug their stoves, with bug me tightison, they face death in bare arms and chests and backs. But, somehow, they live through it, though it makes the beholder shiver to see them. It must be admitted that the foreign people are a little in advance of us in the matter of dressing young girls. There it is only the married women who are permitted by fashion to wear their dresses without waists enough to mention. Young girls are modestly dressed and are all the prettier for it.

Among some of the newest importations for cloakings are mateless effects in thick material, which is fleece lined and warm enough for out doors in the coldest weather in hot buildings. These will have fur borders and no buttons. The figures are in such relief that they look as if carved.

One of the demands of civilization has led to the sale of ready made robes of every style by the best houses, and though

it is true that the imported ones, and many of those of domestic make, are very dear, yet others do not cost as much as it would cost to buy the materials and hire the dress made, for dressmaking, particularly in New York, is very expensive, and the best dressmakers will not make any gown for less than \$20 or \$30. In one of these stores a lady friend bought a fine black cashmere dress ready made for \$22. The waist was handsomely trimmed, BALL TOILET

and there were rich bunches of watered ribbon, and the skirt was kilted with ample and graceful drapery. There were about eight yards of cashmere, at say about seventy-five cents per yard, seven yards of ribbon at twenty cents per yard, one yard of surah and about a dollar and a half's worth of findings, altogether in the neighborhood of \$10, so that reduces the dressmaker's bill very materially. I believe in economy, even if I am a fashion writer.

I also saw in another place some really handsome cashmere and flannel and cheviot dresses, all well made of good and reasonable material, from \$3 up to \$14. The material in these would cost about \$6 to \$8. The women who make these custom suits are very poorly paid, not earning over \$5 to \$7 a week, while the fashionable dressmaker asks you all your husband's salary to make you a decent dress.

I would like to say here that I am not a purchasing agent, and do not do shopping for anybody, having all I can do to look for bargains for myself, so that I can make a decent appearance upon little or nothing a year.

I noticed recently a costume worn by Miss May Wilkes, who has just achieved such a success as is rarely accorded in New York as star actress. The first costume was a pretty blue wool, the second a white negligee of muslin, draped most artistically, the third was a handsome black lace costume. The last was the one of which I speak.

It was of heavy cream white, the corsage was V shaped in the front and square in the back, and the back was short. There was a band of black beaded passementerie around the neck and sleeves. The front of the skirt was laid in ample pleats from waist to foot, on which were placed three bands of passementerie ornaments with tassel pendants. The train was gathered into heavy and graceful folds without a bustle, and swept to the floor in ample lines. Around her waist she had a cord of sparkling jet, which held a fan made of superb ostrich tips. The whole costume was rich and distinguished and was made expressly for her debut, and imported. OLIVE HARPER

The "Cash" of China.

The "cash" used as coin all over China

are made from an alloy of copper and zinc,

nearly the same as the well known Muntz

metal. It takes about 1,000 of them to

make change for a dollar.

White Russian cloth walking dresses and

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

FARM AND GARDEN.

SEASONABLE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Various Methods for Keeping Potatoes Over Winter—A Potato Pit and an Underground Root House Illustrated and Described.

In some sections of the country the commonest way for keeping potatoes over winter, especially early potatoes for seed, is to store the tubers in cool, well ventilated cellars. Opinions vary as to whether the potatoes should be packed in large bins or in smaller lots in boxes or barrels, but it would seem that most growers store in large masses. It pays, as all agree, to shovel or handle the seed potatoes over several times during the winter. The suggestion is made in Rural New Yorker—from which journal the potato pit here illustrated was taken—that potatoes could be stored successfully in sacks, which could be emptied and refilled once each month or six weeks during the winter.

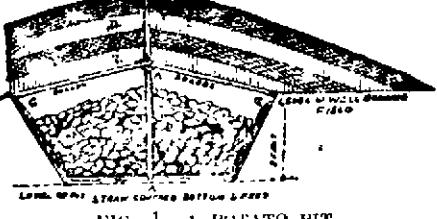


FIG. 1—A POTATO PIT.

Many of the large potato growers use pits for storing their tubers. In the illustration is shown a pit in which the potatoes are put as soon after being harvested as possible, when they are covered with straw or corn stalks for a few days. They are then covered with boards and earth, the end of the pit being left open. After the earth is closed, and a small amount of ventilation is afforded by means of a whisk of straw which extends up through the center of the covering to the air. In the illustration, A represents a pole supporting the boards, B, seven inches of earth, C, eight inches of manure, D, straw of earth, E, eight inches of straw, F, a straw ventilator, and G, a space of eight inches between the potatoes and boards.

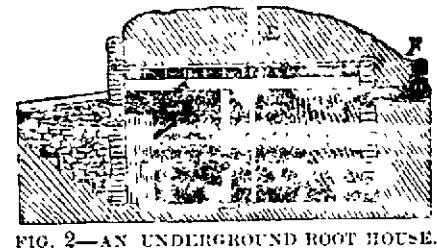


FIG. 2—AN UNDERGROUND ROOT HOUSE.

In the second cut is illustrated an underground root house that was recently described in Prairie Farmer as follows. This plan may be varied if a house can be had, so that the roots may be dumped into a chute at the top and distributed by carriers nearly where wanted.

Storing Cabbages for Winter Use.

Every season the old problem of the best mode of keeping cabbages in winter is discussed, some growers advising burying the cabbages heads up, while others advise heads down. This question may be disposed of briefly. If the heads are mature and solid they should be buried roots up, but loose heads can be pitted roots down, so as to grow and make solid heads by spring.

One of Ohio's progressive farmers, Waldo F. Brown, writing in Ohio Farmer, says:

To bury cabbages select dry land with a slope to carry off the water, pull them on a dry day and if there is any water in the heads invert them and let them drain. Open a trench eight inches deep and wide enough for about four rows of heads packed as closely as they can be. You will leave a part of the loose leaves to protect them and no straw will be needed, but the earth may be shoveled directly on to them. Put on from ten to twelve inches of earth and shape it up so as to keep out the rain. At the ground freeze protect the pit with straw or corn fodder, so as to prevent freezing and thawing, as this is what spoils them enough for use up to Christmas may be stored in boxes in a cool cellar.

Loose heads may be stored roots down, and will grow and make solid heads by spring. Open a flat trench four or five feet wide and set a row across the upper end setting them at an angle of 45 degrees, with the heads packed as close as possible, then cover the roots with earth, tramp it down on them and place another row with the heads resting against the roots of the first row. When your pit is filled it will show a solid mass of heads. Now put up boards a foot wide or more around the edges and cover to this depth with light litter, using first corn fodder and then leaves, and put a roof over it, and although the heads may freeze a little, the roots will not, and the cabbage will mature and be crisp and fresh in the spring. If you see signs of mice, put some pieces of apple with a little strychnine on them around the top of the pit.

Frosted Corn Fodder.

The best treatment for frost-damaged corn, says Country Gentleman, is to preserve it in shocks from the weather in the usual way, and before feeding out to pass it through a cutter which will cut it a third or an inch long, and then moisten it lightly and sprinkle meal over it. The stalks will afford some nourishment, the dead leaves little else. We are not aware that any stalks have been made of frosted leaves, but they are not so good as straw.

Cover the stalks and placed in the silo, there probably not be heat enough to start a sour fermentation, and they will be spoiled, but much will depend on the condition of the stalks and of the meal which would vary with circumstances. The result would be uncertain.

Smashed for Late Keeping.

We consider that every squash that is ripe will rot quickly, hence the importance of carefully handling all specimens to be kept for winter use. Be careful, too, not to let the frost touch squashes but harvest them as soon as fully ripe. For long keeping the safest place to store squashes on shelves or elsewhere, one layer deep, with a little space between each squash. When piled in large heaps squashes decay in a comparatively short time.

There are many farmers who are like the man who tried to haul the load of potatoes up hill with no tail board in the wagon box. If there were more farmers who would keep the tail board in the wagon box, there would be less complaint that farming does not pay, and at the end of the year they would have more to show for their year's labor, says Stockman.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London England.

OUTRAGEOUS WORK IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

The present administration has been guilty of a good many disgusting and outrageous performances in connection with an effort to justify its actions before the people, but it has done nothing more brazenly partisan than to employ the clerks of the pension department in composing a campaign document indorsing the president's veto of pension bills. While these clerks have been at work compiling figures and making extracts from certain records of the pension office, the ordinary business has been permitted to suffer, and the work of the office, already far behind, has been suffered to lag still more. We would like to know whether the United States pay salaries for the compilation of political documents, and if so, why the Republicans, the Prohibitionists, or the Labor parties are not entitled to similar privileges.

The fact that the president or his campaign managers feel that a defense is necessary confirms the Republican assertion that the vetoes were unjust. Cleveland knows that he has never treated the soldier with the great regard that he should. He has no sympathy with him or his cause. As election day approaches he hypocritically whimpers for his vote and converts the pension office into a political machine, hampering and delaying the work for which it was established.—Cleveland Leader.

The Workingman's View.

I am a high tariff man and protectionist and for the record at I am an American and a friend of Americans. No workingman has ever called for a reduction and no reduction should be made until it is demanded by the workingmen. I am not a tariff thinking. We want protection from one end of the country to the other; touch not the tariff, raise the tariff so high that not a single article of foreign manufacture can come in.—T. V. Powderly, General Nasco, Workman, Knights of Labor.

Honest but imprudent.

The bold declarations of Judge Thurman against tariff of every scrap, an entire Pittance to Mother of all Protectionists, are not to be taken seriously. The judge is no hypocrite; he knows his party text and sticks to it like a maddened wasp at its picture occasion. Let Mr. Cleveland know his courageous example.—Philadelphia Press.

To whom it may concern.—Dr. A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful

FISTULE with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder my work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering with such trouble.

AKRON, O., March 29, 1888.

To whom it may concern.—Dr. Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.

MASSILLON O., Oct 11, 1888.

—Write for illustrated circular to—

Lodi, C.

A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, allays pain and inflammation, Heals the sores restores the senses of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circular free.

ELY BROS., Druggists, 56 Warren street, N. Y.

Will conduct the cutting department.



Have in stock the largest line of J.

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department.

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

A BUDGET OF GENERAL NEWS.

What the Courts are Doing—Notes About Town—Personal Intelligence.

CANTON, Oct. 20.—The Canton district conference of the M. E. church will hold an important three days' session here, commencing November 13.

Articles have been signed and one hundred dollars a side posted with Lee Myers for a one hundred yard foot race, on the fair grounds, between William Lang, of Canton, and Thomas Williams of Canal Fulton, to be run on November 13.

CANTON, October 22.—Judge Pesse sentenced a lot of prisoners in the common pleas court this morning. George Koontz, of Massillon, the boy whose numerous burglaries and final arrest caused considerable talk, was found guilty of burglary and larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on each count, or four years in all. Lewis Weaver was sentenced to three years for burglary and two for larceny. Harry Byers was given two years, one for burglary and one for larceny.

The street car drivers failed to appear for work Sunday morning on account of failure to receive their pay and the extreme length of their working time—nineteen hours daily. The misunderstanding was temporarily adjusted in the afternoon. They were paid in full, and granted more time. It seems that Ed. Cook, president of the company, left on Saturday night without giving any arrangement for their payment. This brought their disaffection to a focus.

CANTON, October 23.—Wednesday of next week is the time set by the city council to start out upon a fire brick inspection, with a view to street paving. Upon motion the council delayed several weeks ago to go on such a trip, accompanied by a citizens' committee of four, but the matter had been allowed to drag so that the outcome was that the proposed trip would go by default. The terrible condition of the streets at present has stirred the body to greater activity on this important question, and it is possible that Cleveland, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Columbus, Steubenville, Zanesville and Pittsburg will be visited, and the matter of street paving be thoroughly investigated.

The county commissioners have just purchased the Walhonding rink, in Massillon, for \$75, and will at once remove it to the lot they have purchased on Erie street. It will be remodeled at an expenditure of \$1,400 additional. Plans will be settled by Monday.

Henry Weber the druggist, member of the Canton gun club, had a valuable English setter stolen from his house Monday night.

James H. McLain, of Massillon, has brought civil action against Christian Schott, for \$5,000 on promissory notes.

Theodore Miller, supposed to have been an escaped inmate of the Wooster infirmary, proved not to be the man, and was discharged.

CANTON, Oct. 24.—The water works trustees let a contract to Hassler Bros. last night to drill one or more wells, which it is to be hoped, will give the city an ample and pure supply. The price is not given.

Dr. James Fraunfelter made an address upon "Health" before the first fall meeting of the Oxford League of the First Methodist church last night. Many attended.

The quo warranto case against P. G. Williams, member of the board of education from the first ward, brought by Joseph Dick, and decided against Williams in the circuit court, has been carried to the supreme court, and will be taken out of its regular order and given immediate consideration.

ELTON.
Elias Boughman has been in the neighborhood.

Mr. Dan. Boughman and family spent several days at Greensburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers spent part of the week with Jacob Hollinger's.

Mrs. Sarah Burkholder is visiting friends in Elyria and Indiana.

A lady from Orrville preached to the people of Justus Monday night.

The brother of Mrs. Kinney has come from Italy to spend the winter with her.

The farm of Samuel McFarren is for sale; a very desirable situation and good land.

Mrs. Jacob McFarren has again been called to Shreve by the illness of her sister.

Miss Ida Butt, a boisterous young lady, is visiting her Sugar Creek relatives, the Boughmans.

A machinist from Mansfield was called to "doctor" the troublesome engine of John Nicksecker's.

The friends of Mrs. Orlando Braden, nee Gilbert, are sorry to learn that she is very low with consumption.

Mrs. John McFarren has been under the care of Dr. Von Schneider for some time and seems to be gaining strength.

A pleasant party came down from Doylestown this week, consisting of Mrs.

Mary Galehouse, Mrs. H. C. Galehouse, Mrs. Wilson Bayinger, and two ladies from Ossian, Ind., Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Kouns, the guests of Mrs. B. P. Boughman and Mrs. D. Boughman.

Hon. George Wilhelm and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Boughman have returned from a very pleasant trip to the centennial.

Evan Owens came home Thursday to spend his birthday and help his father celebrate his at the same time. They concluded the eventful day by having their pictures taken in a family group.

It is certainly trying, to say the least, to see the way the beer kegs are carried to and from Elton, via the mail wagon, but on Saturday night, or late afternoon rather, the mail boy was so "full" of something that he did not realize his position. It is a shame that such doings are permitted.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Coal has been reached at the shaft on the Lutz farm.

Warwick & Sonnhalter have reached a fine vein of coal on the Wendling farm.

Grafton Gaddis had his foot bruised by a prop falling on it, at West Side Coal Company's mine No. 2, Thursday.

Messrs. Hudson and Lathrop will enlighten the local Democracy on the scenes of the day, Friday, October 26. Turn out and hear what the orators will say.

John Moselea, the boy who was so badly hurt at the mine a few weeks ago, is worse. Some thing it is but a question of time with him.

The Methodists of this place at last have a minister. Rev. Guy, of the Dalton circuit, is his name. Services are held on alternate Sunday evenings. Sunday evening, October 28th, will be the next.

Samuel Brenner and family, of Missouri, visited their cousins, Lewis and Susan Brenner this week. They traveled overland from Missouri and are on their way to Sugar Creek township, where they will locate permanently.

Jacob Bash, sr., received very severe injuries from falling from an apple tree last Thursday. He was stakes apples from the tree when he lost his balance falling about ten feet and alighting on the top of his head. He is doing as well as can be expected under the care of Dr. Ridenour.

Tuscarawas township Teachers' Association met at the high school room, this place, last Saturday. Twelve teachers were present. More would have been present, but were detained by the bad weather. No evening session was held, but the afternoon session was interesting, although the programme was short. The first on the programme was

Wm. Smith, who read an instructive paper on "How to Teach Physiology."

R. C. Ellis next led the institute in a class exercise in grammar. The subject was "Analysis of Sentences." Many new and interesting points were brought out. The association adjourned to meet Saturday, November 17, at this place. Two sessions will be held at the next meeting. The programme will be published in our next.

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. George Edwards, of this place and Mrs. Abel James, of Massillon, are spending this week with friends in Youngstown.

Mr. John Evans, who has charge of the Star Coal Mine, near Wadsworth, spent last Sunday at home. John says prospects for a good big mine up there are very bright.

The Rawlands family and Mrs. D. E. Reese, spent Sunday with friends in North Lawrence.

Wm. H. Ashman returned last Wednesday to Carbonado, W. T., after a pleasant visit among those he was raised with. While here he erected a very creditable monument in memory of his dead parents. Mr. Ashman is a reader of the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, and says the Ohio people in Carbonado are all anxious to read it for it seems to them like a letter from home.

We notice in THE INDEPENDENT that Dash Lang, of Canton, and Thos. Williams, of Canal Fulton, are matched to run one hundred yards for one hundred dollars a side in Canton, November 13. Wonder what poor sucker will be captured this time. The last time they ran a Massillon sport dropped all his money and sold his watch besides. So look out. We much rather prefer betting our nickels on General Harrison carrying Indiana on the fifth of November, than to risk it on the Lang-Williams foot race.

We noticed with great pleasure THE INDEPENDENT's comments on the National Labor Tribune sell out. The Tribune has virtually made a confession to the charge, and then tried to find a hole to crawl through by referring to a purchase made by the Republican party of Ohio, from Tom Armstrong. The difference is, Armstrong had followed out his own convictions purely from choice and then when others found that his views could be used to advantage by the use of his paper, it was proper to do so, but THE INDEPENDENT, as its editor says, has always followed the theory of protection and when the sudden conversion took place, it had all the appearance of a flop, and is being censured severely by a great many of its readers.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures all such afflictions.

Mr. Jacob McFarren has been under the care of Dr. Von Schneider for some time and seems to be gaining strength.

A pleasant party came down from Doylestown this week, consisting of Mrs.

Political Points.
Let all Republicans rejoice! The Rev. E. E. Dresbach is to deliver a tree speech at Minerva.

Thurman, Carlisle, Isaac P. Gray, and Calvin S. Brice, and lesser lights will speak in Lima on October 26.

T. T. O'Malley, a professional politician, is eager to discuss the tariff with some Republican, "Major McKinley" preferred.

R. A. Finn, Esq., will address the Republicans of Sippo, on Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the raising of a Harrison and Morton pole.

Akron is laboring by night and by day to make the McKinley-Foraker meeting on Saturday a success. It takes thirty finely printed lines to contain the names of the firms who have already agreed to take part in the industrial display.

Definite arrangements have not yet been made to go to Akron Saturday. The Canal Fulton Republicans have signified a desire to have the Massillonians go over the Massillon & Cleveland railroad, so that they, too, can join the party. Unless this is done, they will be obliged to go by canal boat to Clinton.

MR. BAR WRITES A CARD

And Defends the Postoffice Department.

MR. EDITOR:—In reading your editorials on the efficiency of the postoffice department relating to a letter bearing a special delivery stamp addressed to a firm in Toledo and said to have been carried through to Chicago, as mailing clerk in this office, I beg to say that the exact facts about this letter are in no ways the same as you state. At this office mail on train No. 3, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, closes at 5:20 p. m. Returning from my supper our deputy postmaster showed me the special in question which I the next day sent on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad road with train going north at 1:05 p. m. Said train should reach Toledo at 7:15 p. m. and be given out for delivery the following morning. Had this letter been in the postoffice at the proper time, it would have reached its destination without the loss which is attributed to the department. As to the way the mails are handled by the government, allow me to say, Mr. Editor, that on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad there are employed five Democratic and eight Republican clerks; on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling there is one Democratic and three Republican clerks, and on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad there is one Democratic and three Republican clerks. Until these postal clerks are all of one political faith it comes in bad taste for Republicans to condemn and criticize the service. From careful observation I can certify that the new postal clerks are more careful than those who have been in the service for years. Respectfully,

MICHAEL BAR
Mailing Clerk.

The information in regard to this special delivery letter came from the gentleman who addressed it, and who is not now in the city. Exactly whose carelessness caused the delay he did not pretend to say. But granting that the letter left Massillon at 1:05 Wednesday, why was it not delivered before Thursday toward midnight? Mr. Bar is in error in stating that if the letter arrived at 7:15 p. m. it should have been delivered the morning following. The special stamp entitles it to immediate delivery, no matter what the hour. So far as THE INDEPENDENT is concerned, it is not disposed to be hypercritical regarding the postal service, for partisan purposes, and it has at all times borne testimony cheerfully to the general efficiency of the local service. But taking the country over, there is no doubt of the deterioration of the department.—[ED.]

Where is Axworthy?

MONTRÉAL, QUE., October 24.—Axworthy, the absconding treasurer of Cleveland, left here by the mail steamer to-day. The detectives were too late to capture him here, but have telegraphed the Quebec authorities to arrest him. The steamer leaves there at 9 o'clock in the morning for Liverpool.

Log cabins were fit dwelling places for the hardy pioneers who cleared the forests and advanced the outposts of civilization. They lived a wholesome life, and when ailing took simple remedies of roots and herbs. The formulas of the best of them are used in the preparation of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase of insanity epileptic fits, headache, backache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, fluttering of the heart, etc., points to an early decay of the race, unless this tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warranted to contain neither opium nor morphine. Sample bottle free at Z. T. Baltzley's drug store. Don't fail to try it.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, October 25.—Money closed at 1½ per cent. The lowest rate was 1¼ and the highest 2 per cent. Exchange closed steady: posted rates 484½@483½, actual rates 484½@483½ for 60 days and 488½@488½ for demand. Government closed firm currency at 121½ bid, is coupon 127½ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed: Union first 113 to 117, land grants 103 to 106 sinking funds 119 to 122, Centrals 113 to 116. The stock market was active and weak during the forenoon. The bears hammered Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific, Reading Union Pacific, Northwestern and St. Paul. These stocks furnished 31 per cent. of the whole morning's business. At noon prices were ¾ to 1½ per cent. lower except for Northwest and St. Paul, which were about the only strong stocks and were ¾ to ½ higher. The market after midday was stronger, Richmond Terminal and Norfolk and Western being the only exceptions to the entire list. Sales 279,400 shares. Close quotations:

Del. & Hud... 118½ Oregon Trans... 30½
D. L. & W... 135½ Pacific Mail... 38½
Erie... 23½ Reading... 52½
Kan. & Tex... 12½ St. Paul... 66½
Lake Shore... 102½ St. Paul & Om... 38½
Lou. & Nash... 60½ Texas Pacific... 24½
Mo. Pacific... 74½ Union Pacific... 65½
Western Union... 84½

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 25.—On change yesterday wheat was weak and strong by turns, with December between \$1 13½ to 1 14½. Closing figures were the lowest for the session and ¾ cents under the previous night's price. May, sold between \$1 12½ and \$1 14½, closing ¾c lower than the day before. The principal feature which entered into wheat operation yesterday—outside of the alleged manipulation—was the light receipts in the northwest. Primary receipts, all told, were but little over 4,000 bushels and local receipts were 108 cars. The amount of wheat, however, had little to do with prices.

The decline in the price of corn was continued yesterday and November sold to 40¾. The price rallied however, and held fairly steady at about the closing price. The December and May options closed fairly steady. The decline was due to Hutchinson's withdrawal and heavy receipts. The decline was 47½ cents. Oats were quiet and fairly steady. Receipts 190 cars. Pork closed unchanged after slight fluctuations. Lard declined sharply for October, closed 3½ lower, with other options 2½ to 5¢ lower. October short ribs also were sold off 20¢.

Closing prices: Wheat, October \$1 11½, November \$1 11½, December \$1 13½, May \$1 12½; Corn, October 46, November 42½, December 40½; Oats, October 46, November 43½, December 40½; Potatoes per bushel, October 52, November 50½, December 48½; Butter per lb., October 52, November 50½, December 48½; Eggs per dozen, October 75, November 72½.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to day, October 25:

Wheat, per bu... \$1 06
Oats... 28
Oats... 35
Potatoes per bu... 30
Butter per lb... 52
Eggs per doz... 20

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Winners, Kensington, Franklin, Stuart, Allairene and Rimini.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 25.—First race, selling, seven-eighths mile, Kensington won, Cast Steel second, Echo third. Time 1:38½.

Second race, selling, seven-eighths mile, Finality won, Derochmont second, Bonnie King third. Time 1:35.

Third race, six furlongs, Stuart won, Lizzie L second, Cheaney third. Time 1:21.

Fourth race, five-eighths mile, Allairene won, Dick Wick second, Pauline third. Time